The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,827—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ... LIBRARY

SHIPPING.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...d to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...ALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...ICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

...sels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
...M	3041	500	E. Ashdown	...TUESDAY ...14th Aug.
...ETTA	2725	500	A. B. Daniell	...21st ,,
...IN	3000	600	A. Symons	...28th ,,
...AT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	...4th Sept.
...ASPES ..	2981	500	Geo. Scrivener	...11th ,,
...HAV	3263	600	W. M. Robbie	...18th ,, FRIDAY.
...STRALIA...	3081	600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
...CHARA....	2982	500	H. Weighell	...5th Oct.
...AM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	...12th ,,
...MBARDY ...	2725	500	W. E. Breese	...19th ,,
...SETTA	3002	600	G. W. Brady	...26th ,,

...team-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, ...on, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey ...ngers on board.

...engers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ...A, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRIN... ...VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and ...SEILLES by every alternate Mail.

...Steamers marked L proceed direct to London call... ...Plymouth. By the others, passengers change ...e Same.

...TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MEL... ...RNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT ...OMBO.

...sels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1883
...RAM	2938	400	R. G. Murray	...10th	Aug.
.....	3129	500	A. W. Adamson	...24th	,,
...EJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	...7th	Sept.
...LIA	3300	600	W. Barratt	...21st	,,
...NA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	...5th	,,

...rn Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates ...orts, for particulars of which apply to

P. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...ay, August 9, 1883.

GAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

...NDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

...ORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

...SSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

...L PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
...ss ...K 500	I Class ..K 500	I Class ..K 500	Including
..... 340	II do. 350	II do. 350	wines.
..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

...ren under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. ...ngers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LON... ...TRIKE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the ...ooks.

...count of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to ...ons returning within three, six and twelve months ...ively from the date of LANDING.

...llowing or other first-class Steamers will leave ...on Saturday.... 1st Sept. 1883.
...ELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

...ngers and heavy baggage are carried on board ...harge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving ...bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

...gh Railway Tickets to London, available for

...enoa..1 Class Calais Route..K 95	Brighton Route K 70
...11 do. do. .. 70	do. .. 35
...aples.. 105 do. .. 145	do. .. 70
...11 do. do. .. 105	do. .. 35

...tand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., ...o

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
...bay, July 3, 1883.

...E NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th August ...rries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

...lasses to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
...ldren under three years of age free of charge.
... over three and under eight ½ charge.
... ,, eight and under twelve ¼ charge.
...Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as

...alais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class ₹ 7 5 0
...Steamer ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 0
...ers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London ...arge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
...ther particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
...ay, 21st June, 1883.

THE magnificent S. S. "CASCAPEDIA," 1,924 tons registered, P. DOYLE, Master, WILL SAIL for Liverpool about the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply on board in ...s Dock or to

KILLICK NIXON and Co.,
Agents.

HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS ...WEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

...teamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
...AERTS	F. Hahnreich..	3,000	500	28th Aug.
...AERTS	F. Egger.....	2,204	450	28th Sept.
...ORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500	550	28th Oct.

...rgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. ...e of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and ..., which can be had on board at moderate prices) as

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...IESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120
...URN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX ...s at the following rates:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
...STE OR BRINDISI..... Rs. 800	Rs. 450		

...mers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and ...915I on the 3rd of each month.

...AM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

...eamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
...ORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500	550	27th Aug.

...Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the ...evious to sailing.
...URANCES effected by the General Insurance ...any (Limited), Marine Branch.
...r further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., ...to

J. JANNI, Agent.
...oon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July ...3.

HOMAS COOK AND SON, BOMBAY,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O, and all other Steamers without charge ...Commission, and issue tickets from all prin... ...Railway Stations in India to Europe and all Parts ... World.

...particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially ...ed maps (post free 8 annas), may be obtained of ...S COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

...NDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, ...GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

T. DREWET, M.E.,

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
...NGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
...ECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
...LANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
...V. &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
...RK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
...actories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
..., successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
...waites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
...Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
...PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
...n-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by ...adiation from exposed surfaces
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGIN
26, Apollo-street.

...ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld. (...L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

...PAID-UP CAPITAL, Frs. 6,500,000.
...R PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
...EST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
...R GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST ...sults at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

...ramme Machines, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..	Rs.	350
... Do. 40 do.	,,	750
... Do. fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,200
... Do. 8 do. 500 do.	,,	1,200
... Do. 20 do. 500 do.	,,	2,000

...AN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
...F WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
...E:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION ...rents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

P. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly "water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

ACKNOWLEDGED universally to be the best and really EFFECTIVE Remedies for all ailments for which they are used.

The undersigned have made SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with the Manufacturers and Proprietors to have a fresh supply of them at hand at short intervals.

Almanacs and Price List sent free by post on application.

APPOINTED AGENTS.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative and preventative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in CASE OF EMERGENCY, in TRAVELLING and when beyond the reach of PROMPT MEDICAL AID.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PLAYING CARDS,

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION FROM THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
Each pack neatly boxed.

	Rs.	a.
Palace Gold "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2	4
Palace "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2	0
Palace Gold Moguls	2	4
Extra-Figured Moguls	1	12
Gold Moguls Japanese Lacquer, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1	12
Gold Moguls	1	8
"Slider" Moguls, extra thin and highly finished, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1	8
Figured Moguls, Fancy Back	1	4
Figured "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	1	8
Club-House Moguls:—Plain, White or Plain, Pin Backs	1	4
Second Moguls—Gold	1	0
Third Harrys, Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	0	10

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, Meadow-street; POONA, East-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

S. S. UTOPIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4, Apollo-street, Fort, at 3 p.m. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY).

C. L. WEBER,
General Manager.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of EUROPEANS and EURASIANS will be held in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1883, at 5-30 p.m., at which the Hon. Mr. Justice Bailey, Acting Chief Justice, will preside.

It is earnestly requested that all Members of the community will spare no effort to be present on this occasion, Ladies being specially invited to attend.

FOR SALE, the "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,500 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within six hours after being mixed with water. Tensile strength 300 lbs. per ½ inch square block.

32, Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & Co.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RED EARTH, including cartage, to cover the sweepings on the Flats will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to noon on the 17th of August, 1883.

Detailed information can be obtained on application at the office of the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of Municipal Commissioner,
D. C. DAVIDSON,
Acting Health Officer.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 8th Aug., 1883.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for BED STONES, FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-CLAY, FLANGED PIPING, HEARTH and TILES (to be delivered into boats for conveyance to Bhowanypore) and for the CONSTRUCTION of a WROUGHT-IRON CHIMNEY.

Specifications and full particulars may be seen at the office of Mr. T. Drewet, M.E., No. 26, Apollo-street.

Tenders must be delivered at the Company's registered office before 3 p.m. on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

LANG MUIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mercantile Press Company, Limited.
No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, 9th August, 1883.

TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and STOREKEEPERS.—The Export Agency Company (Limited) Commission Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents.—Board of Direction: F. G. Arbuthnot, Esq., (late of Coorg, Madras), Brigden Place, Bexley; A. Brandreth, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), 81, Onslow Square, London, W.; B. D. Colvin, Esq. (late of Calcutta), Oriental Club, London, W.; C. Mertens, Esq. (Messrs. C. Mertens & Co., 5, Hilliter Square, London, E. C.); J. H. Neck, Esq., Merchant (Managing Director), 65, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C.; Office and Warehouse: 65 and 65a, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C. Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. The Company, acting as Export Agents for a large number of Manufacturers of every description of British and Foreign goods, are enabled to execute indents at the lowest current prices with fullest cash and shipping discounts, and free of charge to buyers for Agency Commission (except in the case of a few specialities). Terms—Bank Credit for amount of order, or 50 per cent. cash on account and balance in exchange for shipping documents. The Company is willing to appoint Agents in the Colonies and abroad, where not already represented.

NOTICE.—BUNNOOBAEE, wife of MEYA SHAIK JANOO bin SHAIK BOODUN, having agreed to SELL the undermentioned PROPERTY, all persons having any estate, interest or claim whatsoever in or to the same, or any part of it, are requested to inform the undersigned thereof in writing within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise all such estates, interests and claims, if any, will be deemed to have been abandoned and the purchase will be completed accordingly.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1883.

MORESHVAR LAKSHMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney,
35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land measuring 33 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, with the dwelling-house, No. 37, standing thereon, situate on the east side of and fronting Old Cazee-street, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the Mandvee Registration sub-district, and bounded on the north by the property of Dadoomeya Jitaykee, on the east by the property of Koksee Mahomed Sailay, on the south by the property of Mahomed Hoossin Chittywalla, and on the west by the said Old Cazee-street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, 8th Edn.	2	12
Alaric Spenceley or a High Ideal; by Mrs. Riddell	3	12
Kept in the Dark, a Novel; by Anthony Trollope	2	4
Our Lady of Tears; by Leith Derwent	2	4
Mrs. Lancaster's Rival; by Eleanor C. Price	3	12
Among the Mongols; by Ja. Gilmour, M.A.	3	12
Fifty "Bab" Ballads; by W. S. Gilbert	4	12
A Manual of Marine Engineering	11	4
A Woman-Hater, a Novel; by Charles Reade	1	4
Hart's Quarterly Army List (latest)	6	12
Navy List (July)	3	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide (July)	2	4
Ashhurt's Encyclopœdia of Surgery	60	0
The Summer Numbers of the Graphic and Illustrated London News, with a colored picture..... each	1	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

DISINFECTANTS

for Domestic, Hospital or Stable use.

		Rs.	as.
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.....per	bottle	0	10
,, ,, ,,	... ,, ,,	1	4
Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic Acid	... ,, ½ lb. ,,	0	12
,, ,, ,,	... ,, 1 lb. ,,	1	2
,, ,, ,,	... ,, ½ gall. ,,	3	0
,, ,, ,,	... ,, 1 gall tin.	5	0
,, Carbolic Acid Powder, with Dredger	... ,, packet	0	10
,, ,, ,,	... ,, 28 lb. box	3	12
,, ,, ,,	... ,, cwt. casks	11	0
Chloride of Lime	... ,, 7 lb. jar.	4	8
Condy's Fluid, Crimson ...	... ,, ½ pint bot.	0	12
,, ,, ,,	... ,, pint ,,	1	8
,, ,, Green ...	... ,, quart ,,	1	8
Phenyle	per bottle 8 as. Re. 1 &	2	8

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of the delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of IRON, QUININE, and STRYCHNINE,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—			
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns	... ...	from Rs.	36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	... ...	from	85 to 500
BROOCHES—			
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes	... ...	from	36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c. ...	... ...	from	50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted ...	... ...	from	58 to 80
EARRINGS—			
Stud, different patterns	... ...	from	10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds	... ...	from	25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond ...	... ...	from	45 to 200
Miniature	... ...	from	20 to 24
Do. Jewelled	... ...	from	30 to 70
Worked Gold	... ...	from	25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls	... ...	from	25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted ...	... ...	from	58 to 70
LOCKETS—			
Bright or Dead Gold	... ...	from	22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold	... ...	from	25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c.	... ...	from	30 to 60
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c. ...	... ...	from	20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome ...	... ...	from	90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c.	... ...	from	27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c.	... ...	from	16 to 85
COLLARETTES—			
Very handsome designs, many novelties...	... ...	from	150 to 250
NECKLETS—			
Various Patterns	... ...	from	40 to 250
SUITES OF JEWELLERY—			
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings ...	... ...	from	200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled... ...	... ...	from	315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings	... ...	from	180 to 500
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—			
Comprising Brooch and Earrings	... ...	from	45 to 130
Do. Jewelled... ...	... ...	from	54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings	... ...	from	150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings ...	... ...	from	126 to 200
RINGS—			
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy...	... ...	from	31 to 280
Do. Tablet ...	... ...	from	20 to 130
Do. Half-Hoop	... ...	from	27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting		from	70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable	... ...	from	28 to 80
Do. Signet	... ...	from	32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting	... ...	from	90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled ...	... ...	from	25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns	... ...	from	15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles ...	... ...	from	12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPEREMABLE patent KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF,
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement, and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, FRERE-ROAD, NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despatch.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000,

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase

Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq. (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A. (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company)

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. PRESCOT & WINTER.
AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
G. A. GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

The SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August instant.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, 43, Esplanade-road;
POONA. BOMBAY.

SILK ELASTIC GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Ladies' Abdominal Belts.	Gent's Riding Belts.
Elastic Stockings.	Elastic Socks.
Elastic Leggings.	Elastic Knee-cap.

Children's Umbillical Bandages.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!! Just received, a SELECT FEW, covered with PLUSH and LEOPARD SKIN, would make an excellent Present.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

THE daily increasing sale of the SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES is a sufficient proof of their superiority over all others. The entire satisfaction they give enhances their sale every year immensely. Sale in 1882—393,293. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, for 3 months, from the 15th instant, a large furnished HOUSE in Marine-lines facing the sea. Address X., Messrs. Bolton and Co. Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

FIVE MINUTES, Rs. 2-8 per box of 250. The smallest smoke obtainable off a Coconada Cheroot.—HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

UNSWEETENED SWISS MILK.—Pure condensed Unsweetened Milk. "The Baby" brand. As. 7 per tin, or Rs. 5 per dozen.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort and Market.

TO-DAY Tiffin at Bombay Hotel, Fort.—Scotch Broth, Mutton Cutlet, Beefsteak, Lamb Chops, Chicken and Mutton Pie, Corned Beef, Salad, &c. 4 Dishes for 8 annas.

FOR SALE, the GOOD-WILL, FURNITURES, BILLIARDS of a well-paying REFRESHMENT ROOMS in a good locality. Apply to Z., this office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a European experienced in Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Produce, superintending Cleaning Shipments; up-country no objection. Address A. B., this office.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.—Just received a consignment of sterling silver (Hall marked) Christening Mugs and sets of knife, Fork and Spoon. All in neat cases.—FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

WANTED, a BUILDING CONTRACTOR'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

THE home markets opened after the Bank holiday with a more cheerful tone. Money is rather easier, and three and four months bills are discountable in Lombard-street at ½ per cent. under the Bank of England's rate. A payment of £100,000 into the Bank is reported. Consols have advanced to 100⅛; the East India 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is worth 102¼; the four and four and-a-half per cent Rupee Loans are quoted at £79⅞ and £83⅜ respectively per thousand rupees. Bank shares are rather better, and Orientals are now quoted at 12s. 10d., a rise of £1. Chartereds, £23; Mercantiles, £15 10s.; Honkongs, £59 10s.

In the General Produce Markets, Seeds and Wheat are unchanged.

The Mancheater Piece-goods Market is firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed strong: Surats firm: arrivals quiet. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales Surats. Middling-Uplands have advanced to 5 11-16d., but other prices are unaltered. In New York there is no change in Spot Cotton, but "futures" for the month of November are 13 points down, the closing quotation being 9·96 cents. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Monday....	5,926,000	4,632,000	5,733,400
Tuesday's receipts	2,000	600	1,900
Total since 1st Sept.	5,928,000	4,634,100	5,735,300

MONEY.—At the Board Meeting to-day the Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. The rate for demand Loans is now five per cent.

EXCHANGE is steady for both ready and forward delivery, but there is not much doing pending the result of the sale of the Secretary of State's Telegraphic transfers to-day. It is generally expected they will fetch about 1s. 7 7-16d. Calcutta, 1s. 7 13-32d. for telegraphic and 1s. 7 31-32d. for six months' Credit.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer.....	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7¼d.
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 23-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight..... Fcs.	2·08.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A small amount of 4 per cents., was placed at Rs. 98½ to Rs. 98 13-16; 4½ per cents., Rs. 103¾.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—It will be observed from our advertising columns that the share list of the Bombay Electric Light and Power Company (Limited) is to be closed on Saturday, the 11th instant. We are informed that in addition to the subscriptions on this side, one-fifth of the Capital has been taken up in London. The Company is to start with a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, which is guaranteed for three years certain, so that at the end of that period the Capital will remain intact. Every opportunity will thus be afforded for developing a new enterprise of public utility.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have improved to Rs. 740. Some National Bank shares were done at Rs. 96 each. Port Cannings are in demand at Rs. 357½. Colabas, have declined to Rs. 827½. Very little doing in Press Stock. A few Bombay Cottons are reported to have been sold at the advanced rate of Rs. 940 per share. In Mill Companies business has taken place in Albert Edwards at Rs. 560; Anglo-Indians at Rs. 142; Alliances at Rs. 945; Coorlas at Rs. 945; Dhurrmuseys at Rs. 682½; Empress at Rs. 895; Gordons at Rs. 800; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1242½; Morarjees at Rs. 1,565; Orientals at Rs. 779; Prince of Wales at Rs. 322½; Western Indias at Rs. 1,065; People of Indias at Rs. 300; and Framjee Petits at Rs. 950. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have fallen to Rs. 3,875 for the original and Rs. 770 for the second issue. Kemp and Company's shares are enquired for at Rs. 295.

COTTON.—There has been a rather better enquiry in the Market, but the prices asked by sellers compare unfavourably with the level of Liverpool quotations, and no important operations have transpired on the spot. A transaction in good new Machine-ginned Broach for March-April delivery has taken place at Rs. 200 per candy. We quote:—

	per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach	.....Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee, F.G.	..... „ 163-151
Do. Good	..... „ 158-159
Do. F.G.F.	..... „ 150-151
Dhollera F.G.	..... „ 164-165
Do. Good	..... „ 158-159
Do. F.G.F.	..... „ 150
Bengal Good	..... „ 134
Western Good	..... „ 138
Do F.G.F.	..... „ 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned, Good	..... „ 162
Compta	..... „ 140

LINSEED.—The demand is slack, but dealers are rather firm at Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-10½ per cwt.

[illegible] continues to be enquired for, but [illegible] stocks of Guzerat on the spot, and [illegible] refined in consequence to Cawnpore [illegible] Rs. 7-5 per cwt. Guzerat is worth [illegible] 7-12.

[illegible]ains quiet, and the business transacted is a very small scale. Prices are [illegible]uote:—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32 [illegible] candy; Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28; [illegible]6 to Rs. 26½; Cotha, Rs. 24 to [illegible]

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are unchanged. For Hull *viâ* Canal 27s. 6d. is asked to-day; London, 26s. 3d. for Seeds; 30s. for Cotton. Trieste and Venice, Rs. 16½.

In GREY PIECE-GOODS the demand is less active, and prices, are, if any thing, a shade weaker.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—		
On Government Bills.....	5 per cent.	per annum.
On Private Bills	7 do.	do.
INTEREST CHARGED—		
On Demand Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion.....	5 do.	do.
On Loans on Government Securities or Port Trust Bonds	5 do.	do.
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown or on Port Trust Warrants	6 do	do.
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	5½ do.	do.
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants.....	7 do.	do

July 25.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p.ct. 740
Bank of Bengal.....	42,000	500	all	5 do. 865
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	4 do 840
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do. 130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do. 96

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	827½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	357½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	560
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	142
Alfred Manf'g. Co...	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.	550
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd. ...	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	945
Bhowanuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	41
Bombay United	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,030
Budneira M'fg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 35	945
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	682½
Empress S. & W. Co....	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	895
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs125	...	220
Gokuldas Tapidas Co....	1,000	500	all	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	800
Hindustan	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,165
Hindoostan Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	450	..	520
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	600	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraz Balloos	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,242½
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	970
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,125
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	126 xd
Madras United	150	1,000	1,000	1½p.c.	3 1 0
Mahalukshmi	600	100	50	Rs. 3	1,000
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,440
Maneqjee Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. a	262½
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,565
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,060
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,050
Oriental	4,000	565	62	Rs. 20	770
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	390
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	322½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1 400
Shoinpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000 xd
Soonderdas	750	100	1,000	Rs. 4	1,010
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 3	Rs. 20	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,065
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	950

MISCELLANEOUS.

adham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	41
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	112 B	100	100	Rs. 5	136 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,875
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	770
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar.....	1,500	100	75	..	83
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90 p. a.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	2,000	200	175	..	295
Meenaxee Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M'f Co Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..	21
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	20½
Thacker & Co., Ld....	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,140
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	all	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	30,000		25	...	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain A. M. Keighly, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Maulmein with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain J. Hart, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Tatham, Mr. J. C. Simons, and 22 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Utopia (s)	.....	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Bancoora (s).....	Hart	Calcutta, &c.
	Chupra (s).....	Keighly	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Teheran, to China, &c.
Steamer Mount Lebanon, to Hull.
Steamer Alleghaney, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Sumatra, to China, &c.
Ship Oithona, to Chittagong.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

3 Adjutant (s)	Scott	....., June 26.	
Commilla (s)	Creft	Rangoon, July 25.	
Marie Louise	Guiloux	Pondicherry, July 27.	
4 Tibre (s)	Logan	Colombo, July 28.	
City of Agra (s)	Gordon	Liverpool, July 3.	
Cabul	Keawa	Liverpool, May 5.	

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.—Steamers Mahratta, Ganges, and Maharani, Ship County of Selkirk.

Aug. 4.—Steamers Juniata, Sirdhana, and Bassein. Ship Corby.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—50 boxes whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castle Eden s—5 cases whisky, Noonan Brothers.
Mount Lebanon s—100 bundles sheet iron, Meya Rajbhoy Sulemanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—14 cases confectionery, Hassam Ahmed.
Altmore s—9 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Havenna s—5 cases nuck, Calder, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—30 bales cotton, Hunsraj Luckmechund; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,281 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 101 bales cotton, Oomersee Nagsee and Co; 22 bales wool, Sackoor Jaichanand; 55 bales cotton, Sewchund Mitha; 50 bales cotton, A. C. Dady and Co.

Casapulla s—193 bales wool, Hurjeowan Vussonjee; 75 bales cotton waste, Cassiram Canjee; 8 cwts myrabolams, Nensee Pairaj; 50 bales cotton, A. C. Dady and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Simla s—1,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 2954 cwts coir yarn, Cursandjee Nursee; 575 cwts coir yarn, Pursotum Deojee.

Agra s—13 bales mats, Dharsee Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lero s—15,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alleghany s—30,000 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bass Rock s—250 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 19,650 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Thorndale s—1,750 bales wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Mount Lebanon s—20,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sheikh s—924 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—4 bales grey cloth, Framroze Rustom Papa; 40 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—73 chests opium, The B. P. S. N. Co; 140 cwts broken gl ss, Meajee Jeewan; 175 cwts broken glass, Curramsey Nanjee; 105 bales cutch, cheeran Sheebdarai; 50 bales cotton and 163 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ramnaron Moriceamur; 60 bales cotton, Sodyamull Dhanji; 200 cases cotton, Devcuram Ramcoover; 300 cwts sandalwood, 200 bales cotton, and 400 bales twist, Currumbhoy Ebrahim; 50 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 150 bales twist, Jair Zoney Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narandass; 25 bales cotton and 100 bales twist, Gokuldas Bomanjee and Co; 125 bales twist, S. N. Tahiti and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Ismail and Co; 10 bales grey mule twist and 5 bales grey cloth, Framroze Customjee Papa; 25 bales twist, M. D. Ezekiel; 25 bales twist, J. E. Ezr.; 50 bales twist, E. E. Moolchand; 9 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 44 chests opium, the P. and O. Co; 105 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—7 bales grey T. cloth and 18 bales grey longcloth, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th August, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·02
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point.....	75·8
Relative humidity of Air.....	801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	86·8
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)..	78·6
General Direction of Wind'..	WSW, W, WNW, W. S W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253
Fall of Rain'.....	0·10
Total fall during the month	0·35
„ „ „ year	54·33

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

356-82—Tobin and R.—the London B. and M. Bank vs. Narayen Dhondoba—Janardnun G.—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

520-80—Bomanji and H.—Muranji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.

Long Causes.

119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Kautree Seedick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai—Snapajee and T.

190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of state for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

424-81—R. M. Sayani, and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tyabjee and R., and Macfarlane and E.

153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupall Luckoo.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Review.

Payne and G., Clevela d L. and N.—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed and another claimant regarding the property known as Jackaria's Bunder at Sewree.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

216-80—Smith and F.—Luckmidas Khimji and another vs. Purshotum Hurryd.s and others—Khunderao M., and Nanu and H. Part heard.

391-82—Tyabji and D.—Dharsi bhai Jessa vs. Fatmabai and another—in person. Part heard.

189-81—Smith and F.—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Narottun Jairam and other.—M. M. Munshi.

381-80—Smith and F.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Goolamoosin Meya Jan and another—Craigie, L. & O.

115-82—Shapurji and L.—Bai Kambha vs. Nanabhai Nanji and another—Macfarlane and E.

414-82—Skipsey and W.—Hurry Bhanji and others vs. Ramdas Purshotum and another—Smith and F.

368-82—Khunderao M.—Manockjai Toolsidas vs. Mohunlal Hecherdas and others—H. Bicknell.

517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moteshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Talbot, Captain, Political Dept., from leave, from England.

August 7.

Dundas, Surg., on leave, from Budan.
Thomson, Surg., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Swinhoe, Lieut. Col., Actg. Comy. Genl., on duty, to Poona.

August 7.

Talbot, Captain, Political Dept., from leave, to Bhurtpoor.
Dundas, Surg., on duty, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Depy. Surg.-Genl A. J. Payne, M.D., Offg. Surg.-Genl. and Sanitary Commr. with the Govt. of India, is granted 2 months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which Surg.-Genl. J. M. Cunningham, M.D., resumes charge of his appointment, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The services of Surg. T. R. Mulroney, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab for appointment as Offg. Supdt. of the Jail at Mooltan.

Brigade-Surg. J. Fairweather, M.D., to officiate as Sanitary Commr. of the Punjab during the absence on 3 months' privilege leave of Depy. Surg.-Genl. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. I. E. O'Callaghan, Depy. Consvr. of Forests of the 1st Garde in the N. W. P. and Oudh, is appointed to act, until his retirement from the service on 27th Sept. 1883, as Consvr. of Forests of the Central Circle in those provinces during the absence of Mr. G. Greig, on 3 months' privilege leave, from 3rd inst., or any later date on which Mr. Greig may avail himself of the leave.

From the date of Mr. O'Callaghan, retirement, Mr. C. Bagshawe, Offg. Depy. Consvr. of the 2nd Grade in the N. W. P. and Oudh, will act as Consvr. of the Central Circle during the remaining period of Mr. Greig's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. E. R. Douglas, C.I.E., Depy. Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India, is placed on special duty under the Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Mr. Philip Sheridan, Assist. Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India, will conduct the duties of the Office of Depy. Director-Genl. in addition to his own duties during Mr. Douglas's deputation on special duty.

Mr. C. E. Crawley is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comptr.-Genl. and in Class II of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept. during the deputation of Mr. E. W. Kellner to act as Accti.-Genl., Bengal.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to officiate until further orders as Depy. Accti.-Genl., N. W. P. and Oudh, and in Class III of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept.

The Govr. Genl. in Council directs that, on and after 3rd Aug., the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in Aden shall be one rupee per seven railahs.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B.S.C., from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. Raleigh Gilbert Egerton, Leicestershire Regt., Wing Officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides,—Nov. 1881. Lieut. William Giles, Suffolk Regt., Wing Officer, 21st N. I., —1st July 1882. Lieut. Clement George Parsons, Cheshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 1st N. I.,—4th July 1882.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy. of State probationers for the Indian S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that Presidency, from the date of their arrival in India:—Lieut. C. H. U. Price, Welsh Regt.; Lieut. J. Jones, Welsh Regt.

Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. J. T. Evans, Dorsetshire Regt., a candidate for the B.S.C., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation from 14th July.

Hyderabad Contingent—No. 1 Field Battery.—Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A., to be Offg. Subaltern.

No. 4 Field Battery.—Lieut. C. Wood, R.A., to be Offg. Subaltern.

3rd Cavalry.—Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, Sqdn. Officer, to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. E. Gubbins, who vacates on promotion.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Maj. H. Paterson, B.S.C., Wing Commdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 23rd N. I. (p.a.) for 1 year and 151 days; Surg. Maj. J. C. Shaw, (p.a.) for 1 year and 14 days. Surg. Maj. G. S. Sutherland, M.B., granted furlough for two days, from 22nd Nov. 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 108 of 1881.

Retirements.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Fisher Angelo, B. S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, from 1st Aug., subject to H. M.'s approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Gael, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, Central India, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on railway surveys.

Mr. P. Rainer, Assist. Traffic Supdt. in Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Estabt., is appointed to act in Class III. during the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob, Dist. Traffic Supdt., Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, on 2 months' privilege leave.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. R. Todd, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is reduced to the bottom of the list of Assist. Surveyors, 1st Grade, from 21st July.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Exec. Engr., temporary, 4th Grade, Nerbudda Div., Bhopal State Railway, has been granted furlough for 2 years, from 26th July or from such date as he may avail himself therefor.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

The 16 months and 20 days' furlough granted to Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, under Director-Genl.'s Notification, dated 6th April, 1882, has been extended, on medical certificate, by 3 months, by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

The Rev. E. Jermyn, Chap. of Bareilly, privilege leave, for 2 months, from 15th Aug.

Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, Cant. Magis., Jhansi, privilege leave, for 2 months and 20 days, from 12th Aug.

Capt. H. S. Boys, Lucknow Vol. Rifle Corps, leave for 3 months.

Mr. H. B. Punnett, Offg. Jt. Magis., Jaunpur, privilege leave, for 2 months, from 24th July.

Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule, Offg. Magis. and Coll., Bijnor, privilege leave, for 1 month and 19 days, from 8th Sept.

Mr. H. O. Budden, to be Lieut. in the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. K. G. Hardy, Jt. Magis., Budaun, to officiate as Magis. and Coll., Bijnor, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

Mr. H. Z. Darrah, Assist. Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P., to officiate as Assist. Director of Agriculture and Commerce, Oudh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Maj. D. G. Pitcher.

With effect from 15th July 1883, vice Mr. J. Simson, retired,—Mr. Lang, C.S., Offg. Commr., N.-W. P., to be confirmed in that appointment; Maj. W. E. Forbes, Offg. Commr., Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr. H. J. Gibson Depy. Commr., 3rd Grade, to be Depy. Commr., 1st Grade; Mr. H. S. Boys, C.S., Depy. Commr., 3rd Grade, to be Depy. Comnr., 2nd Grade; Mr. J. White, C.S., Offg. Depy. Commr., 3rd Grade, to be confirmed in that appointment; and Mr. E. B. Alexander, C.S., Assist. Magis. and Coll., to be Jt. Magis., 2nd Grade, but to continue to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Aliahabad.

Mr. L. M. Thornton, Assist. Magis. and Coll., from Bijnor to Budaun as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. J. R. Holt, Assist. Magis. and Coll., from Gorakhpur to Azamgarh, as a temporary measure.

Surg. J. Edenson, M.B., Supernumerary Civil Surg., 2nd Class, from Naini Tal to Fyzabad, during the deputation of Surg.-Maj. J. Cameron, M. D. The Hon'ble the Lieut. Govr. and Chief Commr. is pleased to accept the resignation of his Commission in the Lucknow Vol. Rifle Corps by Lieut. T. R. Redfern.

REVENUE (FORESTS) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Braidwood, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, in charge of the Naini Tal and Ranikhet Divs. of the Central Circle, privilege leave, for 3 months, from 22nd Aug.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, is, on return from privilege leave, reposted to the charge of the Aligarh Dist., Meerut Provincial Div.

Major J. C. Ross, R.E., Exec.-Engr., 1st Grade, Meerut Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as Supdt. of Works, and is placed in charge of the 1st Circle, Irrigation Work, vice Major Harrison, R.E., Suptdg. Engr.

Mr. C. A. Perrin, Exec. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary rank), attached to the Agra Canal, is appointed to officiate as Exec. Engr. of the Meerut Div., Ganges Canal, vice Major Ross, R.E., Exec. Engr.

Mr. H. G. Boyce, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Exec. Engr., of the Weir Div. Betva Canal, vice Mr. Wilcox, Ex. Engr., on leave.

Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Temporary Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate as Exec. Engr. of the Narora Div., Lower Ganges Canal, during the absense on leave, of Mr. W. Good.

BRITISH BURMA ORDERS.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

The Chief Commr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Llewelyn Ward of his appointment as Paymaster of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.

The Chief Commr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan of his commission as Lieut. in the Tounghoo Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Chief Commr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. Gow of his commission as Lieut. in the St. Paul's Cadet Company attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

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Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	„ 36	„	or „	825
Semi-grand, on three legs „	6 „	„	or „	1,375

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The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBB—July 24, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Surgeon R. Cobb, I.M.D., of a daughter.
KER—At Abu Road, Rajputana, the wife of Thomas Ker, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.
O'BRIEN—July 31, at Simla, the wife of E. O'Brien, C.S., of a daughter.
PHILIPS—July 31, at Bareilly, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Philips, A. V. D., of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—July 24, at Jhansi, the wife of G. R. C. Williams, B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—WILLSHIRE—May 21, at Saugor, by the Rev. J. B. Cockin, Chaplain of Saugor, C. W. W. Burton, Esq., Adjutant, 8th Regiment, M. N. I., son of General E. F. Burton, to Emily Sophia Willshire, daughter of J. L. Marshall, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late General Sir Dyson Marshall.

DEATHS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Council, Mr. Ilbert presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of licences to pilots in British Burmah, and for investigating certain charges against them.

LAWLESSNESS AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, AUG. 8.

Another affray has occurred in which Nawab Bushee-rood-Dowlah is concerned. A long dispute between Bushear and Uskerjung about the Bazaar in Chitapoor was settled by Sir Salar Jung and the late Co-regent in favour of the latter. An affray has now occurred between the followers of the two leaders. Nine wounded men were brought by train yesterday, belonging to Uskerjung. The affair has been reported to the Resident.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROTECTION OF LONDON FROM CHOLERA.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The House of Commons last night read a third time a Bill for the protection of London from cholera.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Mr. Gladstone read to the House of Commons last evening a letter written by Earl Dufferin, stating that the reorganization of the Egyptian army was approaching completion. The police arrangements were in a less advanced stage, but a fair body of judges had been secured.

THE REPUBLICAN AGITATION AT BADAJOZ.

MADRAS, AUG. 7.

Tranquillity has now been restored at Badajoz, and no agitation has taken place elsewhere.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Bombay mails of the 10th and 17th ultimo were both delivered in London yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 a. m. to-day, and the s. s. Brindisi, for Colombo and Calcutta, also at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Galatia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Dorunda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the morning of the 5th inst.

PORT SAID, AUG. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goaipara, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the afternoon of the 5th.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 6th inst.

LISBON, AUG. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 7th.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats 5m.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	3jd.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. ,,	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
2½ per cent. Sterling Annuities	102⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109f
Bar Silver	50 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Galatea, Martin Scott, Peveril, Derwent, Clan Murray, and Viceroy.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

RUSSIA.—*Via* Odessa, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez perfect.

FRANCE.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.

Siberian lines perfect.

Saigon-Bankok cable still interrupted.

Singhorn cable between Hongkong and Amoy interrupted.

Cable Foochow-Shanghai interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 7.

10 p.m.	79·3

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	86·3
6 p.m.	83·9

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the s. s. Indus, which left Bombay on the 31st July, arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. Tuesday, the 7th instant.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday. The report of the directors (which has already been published) stated that the profit and loss account showed a net gain of Rs. 6,51,120, including the balance of Rs. 1,07,691 brought from the previous half-year. The directors had declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which would absorb Rs. 5,00,000. In recognition of the distinguished services which Mr. Balfour had rendered to the bank during the fifteen years he had held the appointment of Secretary and Treasures, they had granted him a bonus of Rs. 40,000. The report was adopted. Mr. Balfour delivered a farewell address, giving an interesting account of his stewardship as secretary and treasurer to the bank.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round

Mr. Parker, Agent of the P. and O. Company, announces that though the mails are now sent *via* Suez. passengers are prevented from landing by the quarantine rules, and the quickest way for them to get home is to book direct to Plymouth by steamer. The time occupied by the last four steamers, from Bombay to Plymouth, has been 26 days. The permissive extension of a fortnight to soldiers of three-monthly return tickets is continued.

The Town Council, at their meeting yesterday, further considered the letter from Mr. Monteath, the Under Secretary to Government, stating in regard to the retrenchment of Rs. 15,000 a year from the police contribution, for the purpose of applying the sum towards the expenses of the C. D. Act, that H. E. the Governor-in-Council considered it unnecessary, and as a precedent inexpedient, to furnish the Town Council with a copy of the despatch on the subject received from the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Geary pointed out a number of instances to show that the Government would have acted in accordance with the request if it had acceded to the request of the Town Council. But he thought that it was unnecessary to press the Government for a copy of correspondence relating to the subject, as it was already been published *in extenso*. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then brought forward a motion embodying the views expressed by Mr. Geary. Dr. Blanc moved as an amendment that the information called for having been already published from another source, any further action, beyond simply forwarding the papers, was unnecessary. The Council then divided upon the propositions before the Chairman (Sir Frank Souter) gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Blanc's amendment, which was, therefore, carried

The water in Vehar Lake on the 3rd instant was 2 cents less, and in Tulsi Lake on the same day .85 cents more, than on the corresponding day last year. The rainfall gauged this week was 2 inches more at Vehar and 7½ inches more at Tulsi than had been registered at the same time

Mr. John Marshall and Mr. L. Forrest are candidates for the vacancy on the Port Trust caused by the absence of Mr. Forbes Adams.

Further tidings have been received of the I. G. S. Amberwitch, which was sent from Aden some three weeks ago in search of the crew of the wrecked steamer Knight of the Bath, who were supposed to have landed on Koria Mooria Island, But no apprehensions are entertained by Captain Hext as to her safety. It is suggested, as an explanation of her delay in coming to Bombay, that the crew of the Knight of the Bath may have got on to the mainland and fallen into the hands of Bedouins, and that the commander of the Amberwitch is detained in negotiating for their return. This, however, is only a surmise, nothing being known positively of her. Should no tidings be received of the Amberwitch in the course of the next few days, a steamer will be sent in search of her.

The Political Resident, Aden, in a letter to the Bombay Government, dated July 20, says :—"It was reported recently that cattle-disease had broken out in the Sultan of Lahej's district, but the Sultan, on being communicated with, states that the disease is very mild. No disease has manifested itself in Aden, but the measures of vigilance as to cattle imported into this settlement will not be relaxed."

Letter from the Acting Consul for Somali Coast to the Political Resident, Aden, No. 39, dated Aden, 20th July, 1883.

In continuation of my letter No. 36, dated 30th June, 1883, I have the honour to inform you that the Governor of Berbera states that there is no disease among cattle in the Somali Country near Berbera, and that the reason why such large numbers were sent from the Ugadhain District to Berbera for sale lately was that prices were very high.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta on Monday morning in the steam yacht Rhotas and proceeded on his tour up the Hooghly.

Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, proposes to make a short tour to Gwalior and Rewah, returning to Indore before the end of this month.

Major-General J. Watson, V. C., the Resident at Baroda, has gone to Poona for a week. He passed through Bombay on the 7th inst.

Dr. Aghor Nath Chattopadya, who was expelled from Hyderabad for his movement against the Chanda Railway scheme, is, a Calcutta paper states, about to establish, in connection with a member of the Sassoon firm, a large college on the German model. The college is to be started at Poona. Dr. Chattopadya completed his studies in Germany, and is a Doctor of Science.

Experiments are to be tried in the Panch Mahals and at the Model Farm in Khandesh with varieties of the American maize, a quantity of the seed of which has just been received by this Government.

We learn that Mr. D. C. Johnstone, who is one of the Punjab Civilians transferred some time since to the Bombay Presidency, has been allowed to revert to the Punjab. Mr. Johnstone is at present Assistant Commissioner at Belgaum, we believe, but he will return to the Punjab almost immediately.

Mr. Wilkinson, Secretary to the Nizam's Government in the Public Works Department, goes to Calcutta shortly to arrange for the accommodation of His Highness during his visit at the Exhibition period.

Major Biddulph, Political Agent of Bhopawar, Central India, is engaged trying Bhawan and Nankia, two leaders in the Bhil disturbances in the Ali-Rajpur State. Sixteen *vilayatis*, foreigners settled in the State, are also awaiting trial before Major Biddulph.

The Bishop of Lahore reached England on the 10th of July, a good deal fatigued, but in good health, after his Persian journey. He was five days on the Caspian, two on the Volga ; and spent two days at Moscow. He then proceeded, *viâ* St. Petersburg and Berlin, to England.

According to the Indian *Railway Service Gazette*, "Mr. White, President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, says that now his work in London is finished, he will, when an opportunity present itself, support Mr. Ilbert's Bill ; he is in favour of the Bill, and he says the community to which he belongs should favour it also. He has been pressed to speak in public on the subject, and Sir William Wedderburn wants him to appear on the same platform as Baboo Lall Mohun Ghose."

The *Journal of the Society of Arts*, July 20, contains the following notice :—"The vacancies on the Council caused by the death of Mr. Spottiswoode, and the inability of Admiral Ryder to attend, have been filled up by the Council, in accordance with the bye-laws, by the election of Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, C.B., F.R.S., and Mr. W. G. Pedder."

Four natives have been lately prosecuted at Rawal Pindi upon charges of forging bonds and instituting suits to recover money upon such false documents. The antecedents of the two chief prisoners, Mahomedans, are rather curious. As to the chief culprit, the judgment delivered by Mr. Macaulie, Deputy Commissioner states :—"I have deposed, but not proved, that he was a robber in the Sikh times. He admits having been imprisoned for sheep-stealing under the British administration, and his name is now recorded in the [illegible] *badmashes*." "As to No. 2, he was [illegible] according to the Naib Tahsildar, without any ostensible means of livelihood, and, [illegible] witnesses of his own, a Mussalman priest [illegible] in Kurans and other books of a religious character. He is said in the evidence to have added to these avocations the practice of instituting suits on his own account, and intriguing with other men's wives." The other two men were the servant of Mir Alim, the second prisoner, and a bunnia. The four are described as forming "a quartette, consisting of a lumberdar, a Mussalman priest and scribe, a private servant, and a weighman, investing themselves with plenary powers to draw up and execute bonds against whomever they please." The result of the trial was that No. 1 was sentenced to seven years' transportation No. 2 to five years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement ; and the servant and bunnia each to three years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement.

Mr. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of Assam, whose gibbetting of a report of one subordinate administrator we lately referred to, has been as liberal of praise in another instance as he was in that case severe in his censure. Mr. McCabe's Report on the Administration of the Naga Hills District for the year 1882-33 is pronounced by the Chief Commissioner to be "a valuable record of the steps by which these savage and ruthless races are being gradually brought under the sway of regular government and taught the advantages of a peaceful and partially-civilised life, and it reveals occasional indications of the tact and kindly temper and sympathy felt by the ruler towards the ruled, which are an important element in effecting this transformation." The Nagas have already learned a "head-taking" finds no favour with the British Government never pleasant a pastime it may be for hill-warriors ; bloodfeuds are now dying out, and the Naga seems in a fair way to become a rough but respectable member of society. He is not, it appears, given to committing "ordinary crime," and he is so superstitious that he can be readily brought to book even in the lapse from virtue. Thus a cow was killed on the Kohima fields, and the men of Kohima were forthwith called upon to take a particularly solemn oath, individually, that they were innocent of the crime. All but two men of the Chitonouma Khel took the oath, and these two conscience-stricken criminals fled to the jungle. They were not recaptured, but ample evidence was offered against them, and their houses and goods were forthwith sold, the proceeds being paid as compensation to the owner of the cow. The Nagas are now convinced that it is useless to fight with our soldiers ; they are submitting cheerfully enough to the Arms Act ; and they are quite disposed to be loyal subjects henceforth. The more astute Nagas are only anxious on one point : they wish to educate their children so as to be able to outwit the bunniahs.

The *Pioneer* remarks :—"The system of police protection which has sheltered Prime Ministers, Judges, Magistrates, and even jurymen in England and Ireland is not unknown in India. A Judge of the Calcutta High Court, whose proceedings have rendered him obnoxious to local native agitators, enjoyed until very recently the 'protection' which detectives are supposed to afford. The threatening letters which the gentleman had received justified the Police authorities in taking these precautions ; and significantly enough, within forty-eight hours after the protection had been withdrawn an attempt was made to commit a criminal assault upon a lady residing in the Judge's house."

From the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first three months of the current financial year, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 13,08,05,846 as against Rs. 12,13,06,671, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 35,93,50,608 against Rs. 23,26,41,243. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 3,01,82,325 as against Rs. 5,59,77,036, and that of treasure exported Rs. 15,79,463 as against Rs. 27,39,488. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 50,56,872 as against Rs. 50,88,224, and that of export duty collected Rs. 23,02,613 as against Rs. 24,95,429.

The trade and navigation statistics of Burmah for the year 1882-83 show that the sea-borne trade of the Province, taken altogether, has increased by more than 5 per cent, on the trade of 1880-81. The latter year is chosen as a fairer basis of comparison than 1881-82, which was one of unusual depression, or the result might be made to appear even more advantageous. The value of the import trade, independently of Government transactions, is still something less than it was two years ago, but there has been a great increase in the exports. The export trade has in fact during the seven years, from 1876-77 to 1882-83, almost doubled itself. Seven years ago its value was 384 lakhs ; now it is 703. Much of the great increase shown under this head is due to the activity of the rice trade in the months of last February and March. In Rangoon alone the rice shipments during this period exceeded those of the same weeks of the preceding year by 40,000 tons. This year there [illegible] more marked advance [illegible] rice are now being ship[illegible] in Java caused by the

A telegram from Rangoon, July 4, states that coffee from Tounghoo and the Karon Hills is coming into the Rangoon market, and is attracting attention, being of good quality and flavour. Shipments home are contemplated.

An Exchange Company's telegram, July 20, announces that in the sculling match between Edward Hanlan and Wallace Ross, at Ogdensburg, New York State, for a thousand pounds a side, Hanlan won by twenty lengths.

An extensive strike of American telegraph operators is reported. After several weeks' preparation, they on July 16 presented their demands to the authorities of the Western Union and other telegraph companies. They asked for an increase of their salaries by 15 per cent., that the day's labour should be restricted to eight hours, that seven hours should be considered as a night's labour, and that there should be extra pay for Sunday and night work. Forty-eight hours were given for a reply. If these demands were refused, or no compromise was effected by July 18, 15,000 operators in the United States and Canada would strike. They have a strong trade-union.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Wilkinson, commanding the (Calcutta) Presidency District, is about to proceed on privilege leave, Colonel Macnair, of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, assuming officiating command of the troops during the General's absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Angelo, B. S. C., who has just retired from the service, held the command of the fort of Chunar from April, 1877, till last February, when he obtained leave of absence till the 10th instant, and was succeeded by Colonel Malcolm Clerk. Colonel Angelo entered the service in January, 1855, when he joined the old 41st N. I. Colonel Angelo served during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the actions of the Terai, Moradabad, and Bareilly.

A committee will assemble shortly at Cherat to lay out the ground for the future cantonments, and to define the boundaries. The services of Lieutenant E. H. Hemming, R. E., No. 8 Company, Sappers and Miners, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, for duty in connection with the proposed new cart-road to Cherat.

The Volunteers are not to be affected by the recent British Musketry Regulations, so the course and rounds fired will be as before.

So far back as the beginning of 1882, an effort was made at Simla to compile a revised edition of the Volunteer Regulations for India, but up to date nothing has been heard of them, though, an up-country paper remarks, they are badly wanted.

The 26th P. N. I, at Peshawur, has again changed its commanding officer, and now Major Fitzerald officiates as Commandant, it is believed, until the return of Colonel Chester in October. Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, 2nd-in-Command, 14th Sikhs, has been commanding the 26th P. N. I. since Lieutenant-Colonel Birch proceeded to join the 25th P. N. I., at Ferozepore, in April last. Colonel Wauchope has now proceeded to join his own corps, to take over the command from Colonel Williams, who has obtained furlough for 72 days prior, it is believed, to retiring ; consequently Colonel Wauchope will in due course obtain the permanent berth. The 26th P. N. I. has now one of its own officers in command, who joined it twenty-two years ago, and for the last five years or so has been away on staff employ at Multan and Quetta, from which he rejoined last month.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H. M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified :—

From 10th Dec. 1882, in the room of Col. J. Michael, C.S.I., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Howard Codrington Dowker, Mad. S. C. *War Services.*—Served at Aurungabad in May 1857 ; served as 2nd-in-Command, 1st Cavy. Hyderabad Contingent, during the Central India Campaign, 1858, 1857-58. Was present at the battles of Mundisore and Godarish, 21st, 22nd. 23rd, and 24th Nov. 1857 ; forcing the pass of Dhamoonie by the Contingent troops under Brigadier, C.B., at Seroinge, 19th Feb. 1858 ; general action at the pass of Sudanpore, 3rd Mar. 1858, Talbhet, 12th Mar., Chundeyree, 17th Mar. ; the investment and capture of Jhansi from 21st Mar. to 5th April ; pursuit of the Ranee of Jhansi, 5th April (severely wounded, sabre cut right shoulder) ; at Kotah, May 1st (charges wounded) ; the general action of Koonch, 7th May ; taking of Calpee, 23rd May, and the various affairs around Calpee during the previous eight days ; general action at Bilowah, 31st May ; affairs of outposts with the enemy's cavalry and artillery before Gwalior, 18th and 19th June, Commanded the regiment in all engagements with the rebels until the end of the campaign the fall of Gwalior. Served in the Cavy. Brigade under Maj. Abbott, C.B. that assisted in repelling the threatened invasion of the Deccan by Tantia Topee in Nov. and Dec. 1858, and in Jan. 1859. (Bts. of Lieut.-Col. and Col. for Central India.) Afghan War, 1880, with the Kandahar Field Force.

From 29th Dec., 1882, in the room of Col. A. R. Clephane, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, Lieut.-Col. (Bt Col.) Thomas Spence Hawks, Mad. S. C. *War Services.*—Commanded the field force at Keonghur in 1868 for the suppression of a rebellion amongst the hill tribes, and received the approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General and the C-in-C. in India for the manner in which the service was carried out.

From 18th Jan., 1883, in the room of Col. G. E. Bates, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, Depy. Surg-Genl Colvin Smith, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras. *War Services.*—Served during the second Burmese war of 1852-53. Present during the operations before Rangoon, April, 1852 ; capture of the White House Stockade, 12th April, attack and capture of Shoedagoung Pagoda, 14th April ; and occupation of Prome, 9th October 1852 (medal). In Medical charge of the Kamptee Movable Column from Nov. 1857 till Feb. 1858, when it was broken up, and then joined the Saugor Field Div., and was appointed to the medical charge of the 9th Regt. Light Cavy., and served with that regiment in the pursuit of Tantia Topee, Feroze Shah, and the Nerbudda Field Force, 1858. Present on the affair at Khoni Pass on 27th Dec. 1857, when a large body of rebels were defeated ; also at other affairs at Narampore, Neemkaira, Budgam, and at other minor affairs on the Grand Trunk Road. In Medical charge of the sick and wounded from Sir Colin Campbell's Force, Lucknow to Darjeeling sanitarium, April, 1858. Served with the Madras Rifles in the Palamow district, and marched with them to Jubbulpore ; joined the Saugor Field Div., with which he served until it was broken up in Jan. 1860. Was present at several minor engagements (medal and clasp). Principal Officer, Indian Div., Egypt Expeditionary Force (medal and C.B., 3rd class of the Order of the Osmanlieh).—*Gazette of India.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 7.—The increase of pressure noticed yesterday continues briskly everywhere, the change exceeding two tenths in the Punjab, one tenth over the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind, and half a tenth everywhere. The reachings are generally above the average, and a high-pressure area is forming over the Punjab. This may induce easterly winds and more favourable conditions, but at present westerly breezes and scanty rainfall continue over North-Western India. The temperature rose to 95° in the N.-W. P. and to 100° in the Punjab yesterday. Rain to-day :—Sialkote, 2½ inches ; Simla, and Dhubri, 2 inches ; Rawalpindi, Chakwala, Silchar, and Dacca, 1 inch ; Mussoorie, Darjeeling, False Point, and Moulmein, ½ inch. Previously, Naini Tal had 6½ inches ; Naogong, 3½ inches ; Bhagulpore, 2 inches ; Murree and Dinagepore, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba.	Fort	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registd..	54 23	47 30	55 75	61 18
7 Tuesday	0 10	...	...	...
8 Wednesday	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 03
Total	54 33	47 30	54 75	61 21
Corresponding date last year	56 43	66 43	63 85	65 10

Note.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(8TH AUGUST, 1883.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Ku rachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·743	84·0	S W	21	0·00
Surat	·838	81·6	S	15	0·00
Bombay	·874	84·0	W S W	8	0·08
Ratnagherry	·896	83·3	W	6	0·22
Karwar	·889	81·1	N W Moderate	..	0·00
Mangalore ..	·905	80·9	Calm	3	0·00
Calicut	·890	77·6	Calm	1	0·08
Cochin	·883	80·5	N W	1	0·25
Masulipatam	·888	88·8	S W	5	0·00
Madras	·825	90·3	S S W	6	0·00
Negapatam ..	·813	81·4	S W	1	1·74

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Sicilian Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case "*a grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair strikingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the roots are not destroyed." Ask your Chemist for "The Sicilian Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sole wholesale Agents—The Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 31, Farringdon Road, London.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

The following is the official summary of the Agricultural Department's reports on the state of the weather and condition of the crops throughout India, for the week ended July 31 :—

The rainfall of the past week has been deficient over the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bombay rain is urgently wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta country ; elsewhere the fall has been light, but sufficient for present wants. The Indus river has again fallen below its normal level in Sind, and a scarcity of water is felt in consequence. Throughout Rajputana and Central India the weather is generally favourable, but more rain is much needed in Marwar, where the tanks continue empty. In Hyderabad also the tanks are not yet quite full, but the kharif crops are doing well. In British Burma the rainfall up to date in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions is below that of the previous year, but so far appears to have been sufficient. In the Irrawaddy delta it exceeds the average. In parts of Assam and in two divisions of Bengal a deficiency in the rainfall is retarding the rice crop, but prospects are on the whole satisfactory. Except in Jubbulpore and Saugor, light rains have been generally prevalent in the Central Provinces during the week under report, and the weather continues cloudy and seasonable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hot westerly winds are reported from Meerut, and rain is urgently wanted in that district and in Saharunpore. In most other districts rain averaging from one to two inches fell during the week. The Punjab has been practically rainless, and rain is urgently required. The standing crops in Madras and Mysore, except in two districts where the rainfall has been deficient, promise well, and are being harvested in some places. Rice is still being transplanted in Bombay. Some damage has resulted from excessive wet in Dharwar, and locusts are becoming more numerous in Dessai. The rainfall has been for the most part been completed in Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces ; and the young crops, which are generally in good condition, are being weeded. In the Punjab ploughing and sowing are still going on. Transplanting of rice is being pushed forward in Assam and Bengal wherever the weather is favourable ; and harvesting of early rice and jute has commenced. Ploughing is nearly finished in Burma, and transplanting and sowing are in progress. Cattle-disease and cholera are generally more prevalent. Prices continue to fluctuate, and are rising in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1883.

The following sums have been paid to the credit of the above fund account to date :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged ..	.. 81,831	3½
Amounts paid on the 7th instant—		
Subscriptions through Mr. Byramjee Furdoonjee Murzban, proprietor of the *Rast Goftan*, as acknowledged by that paper from time to time	542	12 0
The mill establishment of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ld.	135	2 0
The teachers and pupils of the Fort Branch School, through Mr. Maneckshaw Behramjee, Head Master	77	0 0
Native clerks of the G.I.P.R. Co.'s Audit Office	27	14 0
Do. do. do. Auditor's Office	9	0 0
Do. do. do. Store Audit Office	7	14 0
Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khan	5	0 0
Total .. Rs.	82,635	13 6

Subscribers to the fund, and the public, are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYEN,
VIJBHOOCANDAS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th August, 1883.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. James Thorburn. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

Mr. Balfour, the manager, read the directors' and auditors' reports, which have already been published in the *Bombay Gazette*.

The chairman said :—Gentlemen,—The directors' and auditors' reports having been read to you in accordance with the requirements of the Bank's Act, it now devolves upon me to move the adoption of the report and account. The past year has been rather a disappointing one in spite of the magnificent harvest we were favoured with. For the half-year ending December last money was not worth more on the average than about 3 per cent. in the open market, while for the first two months of the second half the current rate was about 2 per cent. only, after which an active demand at advancing rates set in, which lasted till the close of the half-year and even beyond it. You will have observed from a passage in our report that we attribute the unsettling of the money market in a great measure to the unusual action of the Secretary of State in first holding his drafts on India for unobtainable limits and afterwards deluging us with telegraphic transfers at lower rates. This it would have been better for the country, better for the trading public, and better for the bank had we not been first subjected to the process of starvation and then surfeited, few, who are interested in banking or commercial matters, will doubt. The operations of the bank where checked and restricted in the early portion of the season, and later on, when the surfeit had passed off, we were hardly able to meet the full extend the legitimate trade demands which came upon us. The average earnings of the Bank have consequently been much less than they were last year, and much less than we had every reason to expect they would be with the largest and most bountiful harvest on record to move and finance for. At this time last year we had ten lakhs to dispose of, while this year the balance at credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 6,51,120, which your directors have dealt with in the manner set forth in our report. Mr. Douglas, who presided at our last meeting, read some correspondence which has passed between Government and the Bank relative to the introduction of Post Office Savings Banks in this Presidency. The Government of India lately offered to pay the Bank a lump sum annually for managing the Government Savings Bank, in lieu of the remuneration to which the bank is entitled under the agreement with Government. Your directors, after some further negotiations, having agreed to the terms proposed, Post Office Savings Banks are now an established institution amongst us. The liquidation of the four mills, which we hoped would have been brought to a close long ago, still drags on. It has been a tedious as well as a most expensive business, and is one to be well for the bank as the largest creditor and for the advantage of the general body of creditors as well if the litigation now in progress were stopped ; the liquidation closed ; and the balance in the hands of the liquidators distributed amongst the creditors instead of being spent in and out of the High Court. The bank, as creditors' representative, is now engaged in endeavouring to bring the liquidation to a close in the manner indicated, and I trust our efforts will prove successful. The Pension and Guarantee Scheme which was referred to at our last meeting has since been practically settled, and is now in operation. I hope, and feel sure, it will be found to work to the mutual advantage and benefit of employers and employed. Revert to the accounts, we had luckily no bad debt to write off or provide for. The Reserve Fund, which is invested in Government, Port Trust, and other authorized Securities, now stands by the addition of the Rs. 50,000 just added to it, at 24½ lakhs. The Public or Government Deposits stood at much the same level they did last year, while the other deposits were less by at 36 lakhs, owing to the dearness of money towds the close of the season. The Government apther authorized securities, as you will see from the statement on the credit side of the account, stood at 39,55,146, of which Rs. 23,750,000 were on account the Reserve Fund and the remainder on bank account. The latter, as you will notice from your auditors' report, were brought down at market rates. The Loans and Cash Credits on Government Securities, metals, &c., aggregating fully 76 lakhs, were made, as I have explained on previous occasions, on the basis of a margin to cover market fluctuations and other contingencies. With reference given opposite the heading "Bills Discounted and Purchased," you will observe that we have allowed a sum of Rs. 3,87,000, received but not appropriated, to stand under this heading for the present. The transfer will be effected hereafter, and when that is done we will have a surplus, as you will have noticed from a passage in our report, of fully Rs. 75,000 to carry to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account, plus any further dividend we may receive from the liquidators of the mills. We have again written down the Bank's Property Account by the application of Rs. 10,000, thus reducing its book value to Rs. 3,08,753. The charges or Working expenses coming to the debite of Profit and Loss account are almost precisely the same in the aggregate as they were last year, the difference being only some Rs. 300. You will notice a new item of Rs. 4,000 in the account which represents the bank's *pro rata* contribution to the Pension Fund. Gentlemen, Mr. Balfour is present amongst us to-day, as our report has informed you for the last time. He has conducted the business of the Bank's for 15 years with singular ability and success, and I feel sure that you will heartily approve of the manner in which your directors have recognised his services. We could have wished that he had remained with us indeed, we pressed him to do so, but a long residence in the east, extending over a period of nearly 39 years, warned and determined him to retire. He leaves us within the next few days, and I feel certain that he carries with him the warmest thanks and the best wishes of all who are interested in the welfare of this bank. He will have an opportunity at the close of our proceedings of bidding you adieu. I will now proceed to move the adoption of the accounts and report, after which you will have to elect directors in room of those retiring, as well as auditors for the present year. I now move "that the statement of the accounts made up to 30th June last, and the directors' reports now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas seconded the resolution.

Mr. N. M. Wadia said he observed that whenever a European retired from the board of directors a European was elected as his successor, when a Parsee retired, a Parsee was appointed ; when a Mussulman retired, a Musaulman was appointed ; and so on.

The chairman.—Don't you think that it is a very desirable thing that the members of the board should be representatives of the different communities ?

Mr. Wadia said it was. He observed, however, that outsiders who had not previous interest in the bank were appointed.

The chairman.—You talk about outsiders. I don't know whom you refer to.

Mr. Wadia said he did not wish to mention any names. If the chairman would refer to the Act he would find that before a person was eligible for election as a director he must have had a *bona fide* interest in the bank for three months.

The chairman.—Have you any reason to think that the board have not managed the affairs of the bank with tolerable success ?

Mr. Wadia.—Quite the reverse.

The chairman.—One man may be a very large shareholder, and still be a very stupid man ; while another man may be only a small shareholder but be a very clever man.

Mr. Wadia.—Then you say that the whole body of shareholders who are not directors are stupid ?

The chairman.—No ; I don't say anything of the kind.

Mr. Wadia.—That is not a very complimentary thing to say.

The chairman.—What I said was that a large shareholder might be a very stupid man.

Mr. Wadia, in the course of some further remarks, said that preference appeared to be given by the directors to outsiders rather than to *bonâ fide* shareholders. There were 1,000 names on the register of shareholders, yet the directors could not find a single gentleman amongst them qualified to act on the board.

The chairman.—If you could bring forward a single fact to show that the system we have been adopting is detrimental to the bank, there might be some reason in what you say ; but you are simply talking about a principle which is not working badly for the bank.

Mr. Wadia remarked that, according to the Act, only shareholders of three months' standing were eligible for appointment as shareholders.

The chairman.—There is no such provision in the Act.

Mr. Wadia.—Not in the Bank Act ; it is in the Council's Act. He said he approved of giving a pension to Mr. Balfour, who had been a worthy servant ; but he thought the matter ought to have been brought before the shareholders for sanction. He did not object to the grant being made on the present occasion, but he would object to it as a principle upon which to go in the future. He did not, therefore, wish to say anything against Mr. Balfour. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wadia, in subsequent remarks, reverted to the question of appointing directors, and accused the chairman of having characterised the shareholders who were not directors as stupid men.

The chairman.—You misquote me. I say that it is quite possible that one man who has no shares in the bank might be a very clever man, and that it may be very possible that one man with many shares may be a very stupid man. You are going back to the subject. I thought you had finished with it.

Mr. Wadia said that if the directors could not find one gentleman among the shareholders qualified to become a member of the board, the shareholders could find one. He asked why they should appoint a man as a director who had no interest in the bank until he had become a director.

A shareholder.—We appoint him to manage the affairs of the bank. (Laughter.)

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Peter Pearson proposed that Mr. James Thorburn and Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas should be re-elected directors of the bank.

Mr. Ardaseer Pestonjee Setna seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. N. M. Wadia, it was decided that Messrs. C. D. Lyons and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna should be re-elected auditors of the bank, and that the sum of Rs. 750 should be fixed as their remuneration for each audit.

Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy then proposed that the thanks of the shareholders should be given to the directors and officers of the bank for their management of its affairs.

Mr.

tina are commonly called contagious, that, if reasonable care be taken where it is present, there is almost no risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own, which, where local conditions assist, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. It is characteristic of cholera (and as much so of the slight cases where diarrhœa is the only symptom as of the disease in its more developed and alarming forms) that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective. Probably, under ordinary circumstances, the patient has no power of infecting other persons except by means of these discharges; nor any power of infecting even by them except in so far as particles of them are enabled to taint the food, water, or air which people consume. Thus, when a case of cholera is imported into any place, the disease is not likely to spread, unless in proportion as it finds locally open to it certain facilities for spreading by indirect infection.

"5. In order rightly to appreciate what these facilities must be, the following considerations have to be borne in mind—first, that any choleraic discharge, cast without previous thorough disinfection into any cesspool or drain or other depository or conduit of filth, infects the excremental matters with which it there mingles, and probably, more or less, the effluvia which those matters evolve; secondly, that the infective power of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels, and like things, have been embued with them, and renders these things, if not thoroughly disinfected, capable of spreading the disease in places to which they are sent (for washing or other purposes), as in like circumstances, the patient himself would be; thirdly, that it, by leakage or soakage from cesspools or drains, or through reckless casting out of slops and washwater, any taint (however small) of the infective material gets access to wells or other sources of drinking water, it imparts to enormous volumes of water the power of spreading the disease. When due regard is had to these possibilities of indirect infection, there will be no difficulty in understanding that even a single case of cholera, perhaps of the slightest degree, and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighbourhood, may, if local circumstances co-operate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population.

"6. The dangers which have to be guarded against as favouring the spread of cholera infection are particularly two. First, and above all, there is the danger of water supplies which are in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house refuse or other kinds of filth; as where there is outflow, leakage, or filtration, from sewers, house-drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches, or the like, into springs, streams, wells, or reservoirs, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil in which the wells are situate; a danger which may exist on a small scale (but perhaps often repeated in the same district) at the pump or dip-well of a private house, or on a large and even vast scale, in the source of public waterworks. And, secondly, there is the danger of breathing air which is foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity.

"7. Information as to the high degree in which those two dangers affect the public health in ordinary times, and as to the special importance which attaches to them at times when any diarrhœal infection is likely to be introduced, has now for so many years been before the public, that the improved systems of refuse removal and water supply by which those dangers are permanently obviated for large populations, and also the minor structural improvements by which separate households are secured against them, ought long ago to have come into universal use. So far, however, as this wider consummation has been adopted in any sanitary district, security must, as far as practicable, be sought in measures of a temporary and palliative kind:—(a) Immediate and searching examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity, and the water both from private and public sources should be examined. Where pollution is discovered, everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing, or, if this object cannot be attained, to prevent water from being drunk. Cisterns should be cleaned, and any connections of waste-pipes with drains should be severed. (b) Simultaneously, there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house-refuse and other kinds of filth that has accumulated in neglected places; future accumulations of the same sort should be prevented; attention should be given to all defects of house-drains and sinks through which offensive smells are let into houses; thorough washing and lime-washing of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be practised again and again.

"8. It may fairly be believed that in considerable parts of the country, conditions favourable to the spread of cholera are now less abundant than at any former time; and in this connection, the gratifying fact deserves to be recorded that during recent years enteric fever, the disease which in its methods of extension bears the nearest resemblance to cholera, has continuously and notably declined in England. But it is certain that in many places such conditions are present as would, if cholera were introduced, assist in the spread of that disease. It is to be hoped that in all these cases the local sanitary authorities will at once do everything that can be done to put their districts into a wholesome state. Measures of cleanliness taken beforehand, are of far more importance for the protection of a district against cholera than removal or disinfection of filth after the disease has actually made its appearance.

"9. It is important for the public very distinctly to know that pains taken and costs incurred in the ways to which this memorandum refers with the object to be attained as wasted. The [illegible] which would enable cholera, if imported, to spread its infection in this country, are [illegible] which day by day, in the absence of cholera, and spread other diseases; diseases, [illegible] never absent from the country, are, so far, far more destructive than cholera; [illegible] improvements which would justify [illegible] against any apprehended importation of cholera would, to their extent, though cholera should never reappear in England, give ample remunerative results in the prevention of those other diseases."

CONFERENCE OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

A CONFERENCE was held on July 19, at the Charing-cross Hotel, between Dr. Buchanan, of the Local Government Board, on behalf of the Government, and the Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health, most of whom were present, as to the possible appearance of cholera in the Metropolis.

Dr. Buchanan said that a few days ago, at a meeting of Ministers, officers of the Government, and distinguished members of the medical profession, the question of the possible appearance of cholera had been discussed, and the best way of preventing its arrival, and of meeting its advent, so that no time should be lost, and it had been thought desirable to take the London Officers of Health into council. He, therefore, had been asked to confer with them. In England there had been standing precautions against cholera since 1873, in the shape of medical inspection to detect cases arriving in English ports. In any case of doubt the ship was isolated till she could be examined by competent medical authority. Then, being disinfected, the sick were isolated, and passengers were allowed to go on their way. That was the course which had been adopted at the Vienna Conference, where the views of the English representatives had been accepted that cholera could not be kept out by pretentious quarantine, which interfered with travellers and with commerce. An order of the Local Government Board in 1873 had enacted the arrangements to be made at the different ports, and that order had just been renewed. That was the only provision against cholera which the Government had yet made, and he believed it was the only one they would make, unless, as in 1866, there was a definite spread of cholera from the ports to inland places, indicating a considerable epidemic, in which case it would be necessary to put into force the provisions of the Diseases Prevention Act, which were adapted for the treatment of the sick. They, however, did not profess to meet the case of disease arising from bad sanitary conditions, for which sanitary officers had sufficient powers already. Where, however, cholera actually occurred, other processes were needed to prevent the extension of the disease, to provide for the treatment of the sick who were in want of urgent medical assistance, medicines, and, in case of death, for speedy burial. All that was provided for in the Diseases Prevention Act. Gentlemen were present who had experience of cholera in 1866, and one of the objects of the Conference was to hear from them the nature of the steps taken on that occasion. Another was to decide what was the best hospital provision that could be made, and whether it should be provided by the sanitary authorities or by the Asylums Board. He should be glad to confer with them also on the circular which had been issued by the Local Government Board to all the sanitary authorities of the kingdom, bringing to their minds the [illegible] considerably. If they [illegible] sewers, [illegible] privies, and tidy houses, he ventured to say that cholera had no terrors whatever for England. But he feared there were few sanitary districts which could say that they had all these advantages, and the present occasion was one which might be made use of to implore sanitary authorities to do better than they had done. When the fear of cholera led to necessary improvements being effected it saved more lives than it destroyed (hear, hear).

A long conversation ensued, in which the gentlemen present insisted on the importance of thoroughly carrying out all the recognised sanitary improvements, and especially to see to the provision of a pure water-supply in courts and alleys by means of permanent stand-pipes. Several gentlemen expressed the view that there would be no cholera in England though it was right that every precaution should be taken against the possibility of its coming; and, finally, on the motion of Dr. Duffield, of Kensington, the following Resolution was carried unanimously, "That, in view of the possible introduction of cholera into England, it is desirable that increased attention should be devoted by sanitary authorities and their officers to the ordinary means for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the several districts, as suggested by the medical officer of the Local Government Board in his memorandum recently issued to the sanitary authorities."

SEVERAL interesting letters from eminent authorities appear in the London papers.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"I am induced, chiefly by the opinions acted upon on the Continent in relying on quarantine for the protection of populations from the pestilence of cholera, to submit a brief statement of some experiences that may serve to elucidate the subject. The first General Board of Health being charged with the preparation of defensive measures against the epidemic of cholera which befell the country in 1848 and 1849, the course we took was not to act upon any opinion of our own, but on the most carefully collected experiences we could get. For this purpose we examined officers who had served amidst the heaviest visitations in India as well as at home. We examined them specially as to what in their experience did do, as well as what did not do. Of the measures which did not do there was a unanimous declaration that quarantines had everywhere failed to check the advance of the pestilence. Quarantines, they declared, were of as little avail as they would be against the east wind. Of measures that did do, there was unanimous testimony in favour of cleanliness or sanitation. In the advanced stages of the disease medicine was of no avail. But we found, for the first time, that the pestilence was preceded by conditions of generally felt bodily depression, or by premonitory symptoms which did admit of a dietetic and medical treatment, which, when combined with or preceded by measures of sanitation which reduced foul atmospheric conditions, was always effectual. In the prosecution of the preventive measures of cleanliness throughout the country some places were found to be so intensely filthy with the filthy walls of houses and excrement-sodden sites that the immediate measures of prevention were declared to be impracticable, and the only available course was to remove the population out into tents which we borrowed from the army stores. After a time some of the people got tired of bivouacking and went back into the town, when they were attacked with premonitory symptoms. They returned to their tents and were relieved; they ventured back again to their homes and were attacked; they returned to their tents and were relieved.

Now, what we should have done according to the practice now prevalent in Egypt, and adopted for Italy, Spain, and even for France, would have been to surround such a place with a strict cordon, to enforce quarantine, and have confined the people in their poisoned atmosphere. The Northern circuits were pursued during the cholera period; many members of the bar were, while in a town visited by cholera subject to premonitory symptoms in the affected places, and on leaving them and getting into less impure atmosphere were freed from them. On the Egyptian practice they would have been confined to those infected places by a cordon of soldiers, and shot down impartially if they attempted to pass it. At a recent meeting of the Epidemiological Society a paper was read by Surgeon-General Cunningham, chief sanitary officer of the Government of India, presenting the largest and widest and latest experience of the world on "The Sanitary Lessons of Indian Epidemics," entirely confirmatory of our course, and directly condemning the practice of the so-called boards of health in Egypt as false in theory and barbarously mischievous in practice. Besides the people who were tented out from infected places there were others who went away, as they were left to go wheresoever they pleased to unaffected places. The contagionists and adherents of the quarantine theory would declare that they must have spread the epidemic from new centres. But we heard of no instances of this being true, and we certainly should have heard of it with a vengeance had any such consequences followed from the entire freedom from quarantines."

SURGEON-GENERAL CUNNINGHAM, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, writes:—"Without entering on any theoretical discussion, let me mention very shortly a few facts.

(1) The Red Sea route, along which there has been the most constant communication with India, has been singularly free from cholera. Since 1865 Egypt has not suffered once till now. Aden, which is still nearer to India, has never suffered to any extent; only twice since 1865 has there been a slight outbreak there.

(2) During all this period that the Red Sea route has been so free, Europe has suffered constantly. Cholera has prevailed in some part or other of the Continent in ten different years since 1865.

(3) The immunity of attendants on cholera cases is proved by all experience. I have collected the facts regarding 8,000 attendants, and the results show that attendants suffer no more than other people. We are now seeing in Egypt the terrible results of alarm based on the theory of the existence of a special poison emanating from the sick, and if the epidemic advance, we shall have much more of a like lamentable kind. Quarantine and cordons and disinfection and isolation of the sick cannot arrest cholera, or limit its extent. The only real preventive is sanitary improvement in every shape, and removal from the locality if the disease should come. I speak from the experience of fifteen years. I have been chief sanitary adviser to the Government of India, where this disease is under constant observation. Events will soon show whether what I have said is true or not true."

SIR E. CLIVE BAYLEY has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in the course of which he says:—

It has been said that cholera can hardly ever be described as wholly extinct in India—indeed, there are certain localities (for example, some in Lower Bengal) where cholera is almost always present, though often for long intervals the disease shows itself only in a "Sporadic" or "occasional" form.

Even, however, in these "centres" the prevalence of the disease appears to be subject to fluctuations, which appear to be, at any rate, synonymous, if not connected with certain peculiar meteorological conditions, and these last, again, seem also to govern the incursions which cholera makes in an epidemic form at intervals of time (which seem to have an approach to periodicity) upon other parts of India.

These and various other facts make it probable that cholera is capable of being conveyed by some unknown atmospheric influences. Indeed, it seems that air, under peculiar conditions, to some degree capable of absorbing and communicating the infection. Very possibly, also, there are other and, as yet, unsuspected modes by which the disease makes its advances.

On the other hand, if inquiries have established anything, they seem to have shown that liquids, and especially water and milk, do become infected, both by direct contact, and probably also by infiltration through the earth (in the case of water, by absorption from the atmosphere), and are, when drunk, not only agents but the most usual agents by which the disease is communicated. Solid food, such as bread, must be similarly rendered dangerous. But, so long as it is not actually inhaled or swallowed, the cholera poison is probably innocuous, and may be ordinarily brought in contact with the outer surface of the human body with impunity.

It results from these facts, first, that, while great care as to all species of food, solid and liquid, may help materially to diminish the activity of cholera, yet that the strictest quarantine is powerless to arrest it. This may be said to be the conclusion at which the present generation of medical men in India, have practically arrived, however differing in their views on other points, after many careful experiments. Indeed, quarantine, by aggravating some of the conditions which are favourable to cholera, pretty surely increases its virulence among those portions of the population which it has already reached, and as surely fails to prevent, even to retard, its inroads upon others.

This brings the subject to a point when something more consolatory may be said. Cholera will hardly flourish except under certain conditions. It is, in fact, probable that its poison falls harmless and will not germinate unless some of these conditions be present. Possibly we do not yet know all of these conditions or "predisposing causes;" but it seems clear that the chief of them are conditions which exercise a depressing influence on the vital energies. Great bodily fatigue or mental labour—exhaustion, indeed, from any cause, bodily or mental—fear, sorrow, anxiety, unwholesome food, excessive drinking, &c., are some of these; above all, an atmosphere tainted by overcrowding or by noxious vapours and dirt, whether on the person or of the house and its surroundings. These last, indeed, not only predispose to the disease, but probably often actually convey it. * * * Pure air, pure water, pure milk, careful sewerage, perfect cleanliness in person, in food, and in the house avoidance as far as possible, of any causes of physical or mental depression, above all, of pestiferous and overcrowded dwellings, will afford the best means of opposing cholera of which we have any knowledge. Persons living under such conditions are very rarely attacked, and even when isolated cases occur among them, the disease, with ordinary precautions, ought not to be reproduced. Indeed, it may be said that if such conditions were universally present, severe epidemics of cholera would be practically impossible. Of the treatment of the disease it is not the purpose of this letter to speak. It is only natural that in our present entire ignorance of the true nature of its disease the remedies proposed have been mostly empirical; neither are medical men agreed as to the best mode of attacking it. It has not been established its grasp on any individual patient. *Per contra*, it is almost universally admitted that in its incipient stages the disease may be almost always with ease arrested. No doubt, however, its advances are often very insidious in their character—easily overlooked, and of short duration. When, ever, therefore, an epidemic exists or is apprehended as near at hand, more than usual attention should be paid to symptoms which in ordinary seasons might safely be neglected. Unusual lassitude, nervous depression or irritability, slight disturbances of the digestive powers, shiverings, or similar symptoms, should be treated with prompt attention."

DR. JOHN MURRAY, late Surgeon-General in Bengal, in a letter to the *St. James's Gazette*, gives some useful advice to the public on the subject of the treatment of cholera:—"In ordinary diseases the best advice to give to the sufferers is to apply to the doctor; but cholera is an exception to this rule. In many instances half an hour's delay makes the difference between life and death; and even in London, where medical aid and the doctor can see his way, [illegible] the necessity for the early administering of remedies is clearly understood, and very generally acted on, in severe epidemics. Cholera in its earlier stages lasts from a few minutes (I was myself suddenly attacked in the hospital) to a few hours; or these stages may possibly continue from eight to ten days, and then suddenly advance to collapse. This latter stage has generally been reached before the sick are admitted into hospital in Europe; often also in India, where I have seen the dread of going into hospital prevent the soldiers' reporting themselves sick when their ailments appear to themselves slight. It is needless to say how little power the physician has over cholera when it has reached the stage of collapse, for that is well understood. The most powerful medicines, which could not be safely used on a healthy subject, when employed in the stage of collapse, have no visible effect, for good or ill while this stage continues; but should reaction take place, they are likely then to have injurious effects. The earlier stages of cholera consist of malaise and diarrhœa; and while these only exist, the disease is readily amenable to very simple treatment, which is, however, totally powerless when collapse has set in. In case of the appearance of the epidemic, to be useful, the remedy should be widely distributed and promptly available, and entrusted, with simple instructions, to unprofessional hands for exhibition in all places where numbers are congregated together. In India the police were employed to distribute the remedy, and afforded useful aid to the European and native doctors. In most cases the remedy will arrest the progress of the disease; and if it does not cure it, it gives time to the sick to obtain regular professional aid, which is advisable in all cases; as, though the diarrhœa may be checked, other symptoms are likely to appear which would require medical assistance. Forty years' continuous observation has proved to me that the best treatment in the early stage of cholera is the exhibition of an anodyne carminative; and the most convenient form for the medicine is as a pill, which does not injure by keeping, and being dry is not objected to by Hindoos. The pills used all over India, since I introduced them in the North-West Provinces in 1851, are composed of opium, assafœtida, and black pepper, in the proportions of one part opium, two of assafœtida, and three of black pepper. These pills have been distributed by tens of thousands in the various epidemics that have occurred in India. I know no more efficacious remedy in the early stage of the disease, and none more safe; as if taken needlessly it can do no harm, and if resorted to promptly on the first suspicion of the disease it will avert many dangerous if not fatal attacks. This is not the place to discuss the treatment of cholera in the stages of collapse and reaction, which can only be regulated by a physician; but I must allude to the danger of exhibiting brandy or any alcoholic stimulant in large quantities in the stage of collapse; as though reaction may ensue, the danger from fever will be much increased and probably lead to a fatal result."

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